THE

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.*

TUESDAY, *December* 23, 1746.

No. 87.

*Mr.* GREEN,

THE Wants of Men are innumerable; the quickeſt Genius, by his ſole Skill or *Induſtry*, could never furniſh himſelf with one half of thoſe Conveniencies required to make Life tolerably eaſy. Nature has formed us defenceleſs and weak, as well as needy; expoſed, not only to the Severity of Climate and Air, but an eaſy Prey to every ſavage Animal. Therefore, to remedy this, we muſt have Recourſe to *Art* and *Induſtry*, which arm us againſt all the Dangers and Difficulties that ſurround us: In united Societies, regulated by good Laws, every Individual is ſecured againſt the Craft and Violence of another; and where Arts prevail, and are encouraged, the Members of that Society mutually ſupport one another, by furniſhing the Neceſſaries of Life, the Product of their Ingenuity: But, before a Man can expect to enjoy thoſe Bleſſings of Life, he muſt labour for them, and bear his Part of the Burden. Hence *Induſtry* muſt precede our Happineſs, for before we can expect to enjoy the Product or Manufacture of a foreign Country or Society, we muſt have ſomething of our own to produce, which they ſet a Value upon, which is the Exchange they expect for the Exceſſe of their own.

INDUSTRY is the *main Spring* of *national Power* and *Wealth*. The Strength, Reputation, Riches, the Poverty and Weakneſs of every Country, turn out according to the Induſtry of it's Inhabitants, and their Wiſdom and policy in the Adminiſtration of public Affairs. Several Countries enjoy great Advantages over others, both in the Quality and Quantity of their productions; but private Induſtry and public Oeconomy can only give the Preference or Superiority; even thoſe eſtabliſhed Mediums of Barter, *Gold* and *Silver*, equally valued by all polite Nations, enrich not the Proprietors of the Countries where they are produced; they are only *Labourers* for other *trading Nations*, and the moſt induſtrious do always acquire, or poſſeſs them in greateſt Plenty.

THE Product of any particular Part of the habitable Globe may, perhaps, be ſufficient to ſupply the Exigencies of a certain Number of Inhabitants, which makes Indolence a prevalent Vice in moſt Countries thinly inhabited; but nothing leſs can ſatisfy the Wants of the more luxurious, than the Product and Manufacture of the whole World, which, by means of *Trade* and *Commerce*, is laid open, and poſſeſſed, by every particular Part of it. The *Philoſopher* will ſay, *That half of theſe Wants are unreal and imaginary*; it is true, and many can vouch this, both from Speculation and Practice; but how few and inconſiderable are theſe *abſtemious Sages* and retired *Anchorets*, when compared to the numerous Herd of Mankind? When Induſtry has furniſhed any Perſon with the indiſpenſible Neceſſaries of Life, ſuch as *Food*, *Raiment*, and *Lodging*, he reſts not there, but proceeds to *Luxury*, the *Bane* of Wealth, to create new Wants, which are ſo far real, as they prompt and excite us to Action and Induſtry; and without it, Life would be taſteleſs, and a heavy Burden.

THE End every Man has in View, by Toil, Labour, and Aſſiduity in Buſineſs, is to acquire Wealth, and have it in his Power to gratify every Appetite, and every Deſire; tho' thoſe that are moſt eager in Purſuit of Riches, rarely or never do, but go on in the ſame endleſs Chace ſo long as they live: But indeed, Riches are of no Value, unleſs uſed in ſuch a Manner, as to ſupply the Delicacies and Conveniencies of Life; for by that Means, the Labourer is encouraged in Induſtry, Money circulates, and the Society reaps Benefit by it; but Treaſure can be of no Uſe either to the Poſſeſſor, or his Neighbours, when hoarded up in Cheſts and ſtrong Boxes.

I WOULD not be thought here to cry up luxurious and extravagant Living in general; I only ſay, that if Luxury was to be confined to the Rich alone, it might prove a great national Good, and a public Benefit to Mankind. Were ſumptuous Expences confined only to Men of great Eſtates, it would contribute much to preſerve the Ballance of Property, by diminiſhing the Wealth of thoſe who ſeem to have too much; for it is the better for every Country, the more equal the Diſtribution of Property is.

Do not magnificent and ſtately Buildings, coſtly Furniture, and Apparel, Confectionaries, Cookeries, Variety of Meats, Fruits, and other Delicacies for Diet, all contribute to communicate ſo much of the Wealth of the Rich, to the ingenious *Artiſt*, and induſtrious *Manufacturer*; and are not the *Porcelain* of *China* and *Japan*, the curious Varniſhing and Workmanſhip brought from thence, the *Coffee* of *Turkey*, *Spices* of *Arabia*, the luſcious *Sugar* and high priced *Wines* of the *Iſlands*, the *Tobacco* of the *American Colonies*, and even the *inſipid Tea* of *China*, now univerſally uſed, all ſo many Subjects of Commerce, as ſerve to ſupport ſo many *Merchants*, and greater Numbers of *retailing Shopkeepers*, who deal in theſe Commodities: Theſe, and many more, needleſs to mention, may be in themſelves, unneceſſary, and eaſily diſpenſed with; but Cuſtom and Habit, which forms our Taſte in every Thing, has made them ſo far neceſſary, that every one uſes them in proportion to his Ability and Circumſtances: No Man will part with his Property for Nothing; and whatever he eſteems ſo much as to part with his Property for it, that Thing becomes ſo far uſeful; and the Price paid for it aſcertains it's real Value. *Glaſs Beads* and *Diamonds* may be in themſelves equally unneceſſary; but the real Value of each is ſettled by the Opinion of Mankind.

AS Poverty treads cloſe upon the Heels of Luxury, Property would be in a conſtant Rotation, from the Hands of the Profuſe and Expenſive, to the Poſſeſſion of the Frugal and Induſtrious; and, as we find from Experience, that Mens Manners change often with their Condition, immoderate Wealth would not remain long with the ſame Perſon or Family; but where Luxury is in Eſteem, *Vanity*, the prevailing Paſſion of Mankind, will diffuſe it amongſt Perſons of all Ranks and Conditions; Men of ordinary Fortunes will live above their Eſtates, not from Taſte or Choice, but only from a ſilly Vanity, to be as well eſteemed as their Superiors.

Persons liable to this egregious Folly, mistake their Measures exceedingly, and fail of their End. Their Vanity serves only to make them the Objects of Scorn and Derision, and they reap Contempt and Envy in place of Esteem. In fine, if they fall, they fall unpitied. But this is an Error of Complexion, a natural Weakness, an Infirmity more than a Fault, and cannot be cured so long as Poverty and Parsimony are despised, and Men valued on Account of their Riches and Expence; it is nevertheless a most pernicious Evil, because it throws out of the Circle of Business many Men of a middling Condition, who are the most useful and beneficial to the Society; and destroys the Equilibrium of Property, when their Substance is ingrossed by Men of overgrown Fortunes.

Luxury may be prevented by *Sumptuary Laws*, and Restraints upon Expence; but these are directly opposite to the Interest of a trading Country, as they discourage *Industry*, hinder the Progress of *Manufacture*, stop the Growth of Trade, and the Advancement of both public and private Wealth: The sole Remedy depends upon the natural Sagacity and Discretion of the Individuals, to regulate their Expence by their Profits and Income, to confine themselves and their Way of Living to that Sphere of Life in which *Providence* has placed them, to be frugal, industrious, and contented with their Condition; and not so expose themselves, by an *idle Vanity*, to the Scorn and Ridicule of others.

As I enumerated, in another Letter, the Mischiefs occasioned by *Idleness*; so I have here laid out a few of the Advantages of *Industry*. The industrious Man, tho' poor, if he is frugal, may always live independent, and within himself, without burdening his Neighbour: To eat the Bread of Industry is a Pleasure unpeakable; he can lie down in Peace, and rise up with Joy: his Labour is Health to him, his Cares are few; and if he is a Stranger to the Pleasures of the Rich, he knows nothing of their Pains and Diseases. *Your's*, &c.

Publius Agricola.

---

## *PAVIA, August* 30.

According to the last advices from the army, the desertion is so great among the enemy, that in one day 200 men came over at once, and arrived at the camp in two companies, marching in very good order, and commanded by subaltern officers. 'Tis also assur'd, that the trouble and dejection is so general in the enemy's army, that the officers don't give themselves the trouble to stop those that they catch in the fact. Since general Brown has advanced into the state of Genoa, he has published an order of the emperor, which prescribes to the marquisses, and other vassals, who are possess'd of fiefs of the empire, situated in the territory of that republic, how they are to behave, and what will be required of them in the present conjuncture, upon pain of having their fiefs confiscated, if they act contrary thereto. As the king is marching with all the Infantry of his army, to prevent the retreat of the enemy by the West River, 'tis assured, that the town of Final has already appointed four Deputies to carry the keys to his majesty, and beseech him to receive their homage.

*Milan, Sept.* 8. We have not yet received the news of the reduction of the castle of Gavi, which continues to be battered by 16 pieces of cannon and 10 mortars: 'Tis said that several Genoese noblemen suffer'd themselves to be shut up therein, in order to encourage the garrison to make a vigorous defence, and that the governor is a French officer in the service of the republic.

*Mastricht, Sept.* 17. The day before yesterday the advanced posts of the light troops, and of some free companies of the Allies, were attacked on that side of the Maese, opposite to Visé, by a large French detachment, which put our people immediately into confusion, and dispersed them. We have w wards of 40 killed, and some prisoners. It is the first disadva tage we have had of the like nature during this campaig This morning at eight, our army decamped from this city, a march'd towards the French; the right wing is to extend itse as far as Tongres, where the left wing of the French encamped.

---

*From a late English* PRINT.

As all the Danger to which *Great Britain* has for some co siderable Time been expos'd on Account of the late ba barous, bloody, and unnatural Rebellion, is now happily ove thro' the indefatigable Industry and invincible Courage of o Nation's glorious Defender, the Duke of *Cumberland*, we im agine it will be highly seasonable, at this critical Conjuncture, give our Readers a *short Encomium* on our most *excellent Co stitution*, which the most implacable Enemies of his present M jesty King *George* (whom God long preserve) a Set of bigott popish *Enthusiasts*, have endeavoured to the utmost of the power totally to overthrow, tho' (thanks to Providence) th have miscarried in their Aim, and stand fair to receive the ju punishment due to their Demerits.

*A short* Encomium *on our present* Happy Establishment, *both Church and State.*

'Tis natural for all Men to imagine *That Government* t *best*, under which they have been born and bred, an to propose it as a *Plan* or *Pattern* for all others. If any Pe sons, however, upon the Face of the whole Earth, have an just Right or Title to boast of a superior Excellence in that pa ticular, none can do it with a better Grace than the happy N tives of the Island of *Great Britain*, who enjoy a *Constituti* wisely moulded out of all the various Forms and Kinds of *civ Government*, into such an happy Frame, as contains in it all t Advantages of those different Forms, without participating to deeply of any of the great Inconveniences that attend them A *Constitution*, nicely poiz'd, between the Extremes of to much Liberty, and too much Power; whose several Parts ha a proper Check upon each other; when any one of them hap pens to deviate from the right Path; which, in dangerous Co junctures, is sure to give way to the general Benefit and Ad vantage of the whole: A *Constitution*, where the Prince cloath'd with a *Prerogative* that enables him to do all t Good his Inclination leads him to, and wants no Power or Au thority, but what a good Prince would never wish for, and bad one ought never to be intrusted with; where he govern tho' not *absolutely*, yet most *gloriously*; because he govern *Men*, and not *Slaves*; and is obey'd by them chearfully; be cause they are sensible, that in obeying him, they only comp with those Laws, in the Contrivance of which they themselv were in a great Measure concern'd: A *Constitution*, where t external Government of the Church is so closely interwove with that of the State, and, so exactly adapted to it in all i Parts, as that it can flourish only when that does, and must, it always has done hitherto, decline, die, and revive with i In a Word, where the Interest of Prince and Subject, Priest an people are perpetually the same; and the only fatal Mistak that ever happens in our Politics is, when they are thought be divided.

'Tis objected, indeed, to this admirable Model, that it is l able to frequent Struggles and Convulsions, from the several i terfering parts of it; but this which is reckon'd the *Disease* our *Constitution*, may rather be thought a Mark of its *Soundn* and the principal Security of its Duration. For 'tis with Gover ments that are contriv'd with the utmost Accuracy and Exactne as with Bodies of a curious Frame and nice Contexture, wh the Humours being duely mix'd, every minute Change of t

proportion introduces a Diſorder, and raiſes that Ferment which is neceſſary to bring all Things in *ſtatu quo*; and which thus preſerves the Health of the whole, by giving timely Notice of whatſoever is pernicious or deſtructive to any of the parts; whereas in Governments, as well as Bodies of a coarſer Make, the Diſeaſe too often does not ſhew itſelf till it has infected the whole Maſs, and is paſt a cure; and ſo, tho' they are diſordered later, yet they are deſtroyed much ſooner. Accordingly, we know that under this Diſadvantage, if it be one, our *Conſtitution* has now laſted pretty entire, ſome few Interruptions only excepted, thro' many Ages: A clear and ſelf-evident Demonſtration, that it is a Government ſuited every Way to our Temper and to our climate; that it is perfectly made for us, and we for it: and that God Almighty therefore never puniſhes us more ſorely, than when he deprives us of it for a Time, nor ever confers a greater Bleſſing upon us than when he reſtores it, as he has done at this very Day, by our late deciſive, and compleat Conqueſt over the Rebels.

A SHORT EULOGIUM *on his preſent Majeſty King* George II.

*He is ſo good, Praiſe cannot ſpeak his Worth.* OTWAY.

THIS Kingdom (God be thanked) finds now Felicity of having its Crown on the Head of a *Prince* poſſeſs'd of every *Perfection*, requiſite to *adorn* and *defend* a *Crown*; a *Prince*, who is the *ſacred Guardian* of *Liberty*; who makes the *Laws* the ſole *Meaſure* of his *Government*; who maintains his Subjects in the *full* Poſſeſſion of all the Rights and Privileges they can lay any Claim to, placing his higheſt Glory in the Greatneſs of their Poſterity: A *Prince*, whoſe mild, equitable, and auſpicious Reign, is not only the *Bleſſing* of the preſent Times, but what muſt deliver *Great Britain*, both *formidable* and *free*, into the Hands of a Succeſſor, and convey a Memory as *glorious* to lateſt Poſterity as that of the *Beſt* of *Princes* in *any* Age how far paſt ſoever. Give me leave to cloſe this ſhort, and imperfect *Character*, with a *Diſtich*, that never can, or ever could be more properly apply'd to any Monarch than to himſelf; namely.

*He is;—but I want Words to tell you what:*
*Think what a King ſhould be, and he is that.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

*By a private Letter from London, we have the following Memorial.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain,

The humble Memorial of the Agents, Planters, and Merchants, on Behalf of themſelves and others, intereſted in, or trading to Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands:

SHEWETH,

THAT many of your Memorialiſts, as well as others, have received repeated Advices from the ſaid Iſlands, of great Number of Ships and other Veſſels being taken in their Voyages going to, or coming from, the ſame, by the Privateers belonging to Martinico and Guardaloupe; and particularly we are informed, That Thirty ſix Britiſh Ships and Veſſels have been taken and carried into the ſaid Iſlands of Martinico and Guardaloupe, in and ſince January laſt, to the 14th of March following; and that during that ſpace of Time, few or none of the Enemies Veſſels or Privateers have been taken and carried into Barbadoes, or any of the Leeward Iſlands; which Misfortunes, by what we can obſerve from our Advices, are owing to the Men of War belonging to thoſe Stations, not being properly employed for the Security and Protection of the Trade to and from the ſame, as by the Abſtracts of ſeveral Letters ready to be produced, appears.

THAT as theſe Loſſes do greatly affect the Revenue of His [illegible] and abroad, we conceive we ſhould be wanting in our Duty to Him, as well as to ourſelves and Friends, if we did not lay the ſame before your Lordſhips, and at the ſame time ſubmit, Whether, in order to avoid the like Misfortunes for the future, it will not be neceſſary to have ſome Men of War on each Station, kept conſtantly cruizing to the Windward of the Iſlands thereto belonging, and that others ſhould be kept cruizing near the Enemy's Ports at Martinico and Guardaloupe; which would be a Means not only of ſecuring and protecting the Britiſh Trade and Navigation in thoſe Parts, but would greatly tend to ruin and deſtroy that of the Enemy to their Windward Iſlands, and other Places in America.

WHEREFORE your Memorialiſts do humbly pray, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to take the Premiſſes into your Conſideration, and to give ſuch Orders to the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands (for his future Conduct) as may be moſt likely to anſwer the Ends Propoſed; and your Memorialiſts do alſo humbly pray, That when any Merchant-ſhips or Veſſels, to the Number of Ten, ſhall be ready to depart for Europe or the Northern Colonies, from either of the ſaid Stations (and Notice thereof ſhall be given thereof by the Maſters to the Perſon in Chief Command of the Ships then at the Station from whence the Merchant Veſſels are to depart) there may be one or more Veſſels of War appointed to convoy them to a certain Latitude, in order to protect them againſt the Danger of the Enemy's Privateers amongſt the Iſlands. And your Memorialiſts ſhall ever pray.

The Memorialiſts were received by their Lordſhips with great Civility, heard with Attention, aſſured that the Contents of their Memorial ſhall be complied with, and that they were as much diſpleaſed with the Conduct of the Men of War in the Weſt Indies as they could be.

We hear that an Act was paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament to prevent the Men of War from impreſſing Men in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies; but that his Majeſty's Captains muſt have a Liſt of the Men belonging to every Veſſel from the Cuſtom Houſe they clear from, as they had the laſt War with France: It extends likewiſe to Privateers.

The Ship Judith, captain Holland, bound to Barbadoes with Stores, and for that Place was to have ſailed, unluckily ran upon a Rock in Cat-water Harbour and bilged.

By a Paſſenger in the Brigt. Delaware, capt. Taylor, of this Port, from Jamaica, we are informed, that they left Port-Royal the 15th of September, in company with the Brigt. Dolphin, capt. Sewers, of this Place, capt. Foreſight, in a Boſton Sloop, and capt. Forbes, in a Ship for London, under convoy of captain Pringle, of 30 Guns, bound to London: That on the 2d of October capt. Taylor was taken by a Privateer of Cape Francois, who had taken the Boſton Man, and ranſomed him for 2500 Dollars; and ſome Days after the ſame Privateer took capt. Forbes, on board of whom was capt. Sewers and his People, he being caſt away on the Colleradoes, off of the Weſt End of Cuba, on the 5th. The 11th the Privateer Defiance, of Rhode-Iſland, capt. Sweet, hove in ſight; upon which the French and Spaniards left the Delaware, and went aſhore on Cuba. The Rhode-Iſlander then took the Command of the Veſſel, and having put Hands and Proviſions on board, order'd her to Rhode Iſland; but on the 14th Inſtant, it blowing hard, and having had no Obſervation for ſome time before, ſhe ſtruck upon the Hen and Chickens, a little to the Southward of Cape Henlopen, and ran aſhore on the Cape. The beſt part of the Cargo, 'tis thought, will be ſaved, but 'tis fear'd the Veſſel will not be got off.

*WILLIAMSBURG, December 4.*

Laſt Week a Gentleman, or, as ſome call him, a [illegible]

Ship lying at *James-Town*, who drove it ashore at the said Town, and killed it there. It measured 54 Feet in Length.

*ANNAPOLIS.*

The Northern Post has been some Time expected, but is not yet come in.

The Severity of the Season has put a Stop to all our Navigation; the Creeks and Rivers are full of Ice, and a great deal in the Bay; so that all Communication with the Eastern Shore is cut off.

*At the dawn of the 21st Instant, the Wife of the Printer of this Paper, to the great Joy of her Husband, was safely delivered of a Son; who is to have the honour of being named after that great General his Royal Highness Duke* WILLIAM.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY Gentlemen, who have at any Time borrowed Books of any Kind of the Subscriber (he having lent many), are hereby requested to return them to him at *Patapsco*, or to *Jonas Green* in *Annapolis*. As they were generously lent to oblige the Borrowers, it is but just and honest they should be returned to the Owner; which will much oblige

*Their Humble Servant*,

THOMAS GOUGH.

*Annapolis, December* 10, 1746.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

*December* 15, 1746.

WHEREAS, In *April* Provincial Court last, was borrowed of the Subscriber, by some of the Gentlemen practitioners of the same Court, a Volume of the late Statutes of his present Majesty's Reign, on the Title page whereof is Wrote *For the Use of* Anne Arundel *County Court*: But the Gentleman Borrower hath not been so kind as yet to Return it. These are therefore to Desire the said Gentleman, or any other Person who hath got such a Book in possession, to Deliver the same to

RICHARD BURDUS.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip maker in *Annapolis*, intending to depart this Province, by the latter End of next Provincial Court, hereby desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to discharge their respective Debts, before that Time: And all those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid. H. WRIGHT.

*N. B.* Such Gentlemen as have any Whips which want repairing, are desired to lend them to the said *Wright*, as soon as possible, he being determined to undertake no more than may be dispatched within the Time aforesaid: He will also give the full Value for such Whips, as shall be judged not worth the Expence of repairing.

Any Person who has a Parcel of *English* Leather Thongs for Hunting Whips, or Whalebone, to dispose of, may have for it 50 *per Cent.* upon prime Cost, by applying as above.

*December* 15, 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given to all late or present Sher of this Province (except *Worcester*, *Somerset*, and D *chester* Counties,) that have been Entrusted with the Collect of the Fees arising due unto the late *Lewis Gale* Esq; Deceas as Judge and Register of the Land Office, and have not setti with him in his Life Time, that they are desired to send Cop of their Accounts and Insolvencies, during such their Sh riffalties unto the Subscriber, who is duly Authorized by the Su viving Executor to Adjust, Settle, and Receive the same; whi will save them, as well as the Deceased's Estate, a great Expenc

RICHARD BURDU

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land contai ing 400 Acres, lying on *Bush* River in *Baltimore* Co ty. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be i form'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULAN

*December* 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Buildin of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ-Chur* in *Calvert* County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who wi attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in ever Month, for that Purpose. Signed *per* Order,

JOHN GRAY, Regist

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broa Creek* on *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robe Wilson*, deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber where all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Boa and skilful Hands. ELIZABETH WILSO

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, fro *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and makin Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan Yar with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to a *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Pe sons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they ma have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonab Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upp Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are p into the Tan Yard. And for the better carrying on that B siness, there will be a sufficient Currier provided in that Ti by

ROBERT SWA

*N. B.* Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the H

RUN away from *Sassafras* River, on the 9th of *Nov.* lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years ol full faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *Englis* He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, b ue Waistcoat under it, an Osnabrigs shirt (or Frock) a Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he h from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to t Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subcriber at *Sassafras*, shall ha four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLY

*N. B.* It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other p of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, be Sold by the Printer hereof.

*ANNAPOLIS*: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Church-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.